The Time Piece.

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FROM THE BEE.

When a nation that has been involved in war and revolutions, has by prudent measures obtained her liberty, and restored peace and harmony to her dominions; when she has gained the fair object contended for, then can she look back on those dismal scenes through which she has passed, and the dangers that hovered round her, and feel a pleasure and satisfaction in the escape of those perils which threatened her ruin. You, my fellow citizens, can from experience verify the truth of the observation. When the monarch of Great Britain essayed to fix the manacles of slavery on the necks of the free born Americans—when haughty despotism attempted the coercion of their liberties, you then felt the distress and outrages of war: your fields laid waste by a cruel enemy—your houses conflagrated, and the blood of your noblest youths smoking on a ruffin's blade. But by the valour of your citizens, and the prudent measures of your legislators, the vengeful blow was warded off, and American rose, claiming a place among the most distinguished Empires of the earth. Franklin presided in her councils, and Washington commanded her brave armies. A happy peace ensued, agriculture prospered, commerce flourished, and a fair prospect infused joy into the heart of every friend to the rights of man.

When you contemplate the period alluded to, you cannot but feel the utmost abhorrence of the conduct of an enemy, who strove to deprive you of those privileges bestowed by heaven, and to enslave a land to which they had not the least pretence by the laws of God or man. The recollection of this is enough to enstamp on your minds an eternal hatred of that arrogant and perfidious nation, who, yet wishes to enslave the land which she lost by an overweening thirst of domination.

Your liberty was bought at the expence of blood, a price too dear not to be defended with a patriotic zeal. Your rights were maintained against an invading foe, with all the toils, exhaustings of treasure, and the sufferings of those insults incident to a defensive war. With much labour you established a free and independent government, adapted to the genius of the clime, and not inferior to any that does now, or ever did exist. A government radically intended to promote the rights of every individual, and secure the liberties of the people; and as long as it is preserved in its original purity, it will not fail to accomplish the end of its establishment; but when by the remissness of its supporters, it is suffered to corrupt, it will degenerate into a kind not to favourable to the cause of freedom.

Citizens, you are called upon, not to suffer the least alteration, or change, in the constitution, that shall prove detrimental to your cause. If there is an alteration, let it be for the better, and calculated to draw still closer the bands of security. The means of its preservation are in your own power, and if applied with judition may have the desired effect. But if not, you will, ere long find yourselves under a despotic aristrocracy, when you will be dispossessed of the power of making any effectual effort. Every infringement ought to be carefully guarded against, and every measure that tends to the subversion of a representative republican government meet with the warmest disapprobation. You boast of your "noble attachment to a free Constitution:" the time to manifest this attachment is when it is threatened with violation; then is the time to defend your avowed principles; then is the time to advocate the government you have adopted.

Union is the basis of a free government, and when that fails, it paves the way for anarchy, and affords a favourable opportunity for subjugation to foreign power, or the establishment of monarchy by force of arms. This is a danger to which America is now exposed. It is convulsed by opposing parties in every state, and even that place where sober wisdom and sage counsel ought to reside, has of late become the theatre of the vilest insults and abuses. The present situation of affairs demands your highest attention, and requires the exertion of every power in your country's cause. Men of corrupted hearts, and anti-patriotic principles, are assidiously striving to precipitate us into a war, with the belligerent povers of Europe and have succeeded but too far in their pernicious design. The consequence of such an eruption every person of reflection can forebode.

ALCIBIADES.

Middlesex County, June, '98.

FROM THE BEE.

WHAT an alarming absurdity do I see, what calamities will you feel from this hotch-potch medley of clashing jurisdictions; this double set of laws, courts, officers, over the same district? A mere ladder for lawyers; that's the beauty of it. Otherwise the old confederation, amended, with power to enforce the quota, from each state, was infinitely better, as preserving uniformity, simplicity, and grades of responsibility, from head to tail. A congress, consisting of ambassadors from full plumed sovereign states* and an executive general to effect the decrees of such congress, through the state courts and officers, or heads of judiciary, and officers of neighboring states (as execution may be levied on a county, &c. &c.) would save clashings of jurisdiction, responsibility of public servants, cognizance of political concerns and foreign relations would be retained within each state, instead of one square only of the United States. The best schools of political learning and oratory would multiply to cultivate many a genius now lost, unable to reach the one eminent for the labyrinths of finance, war bills, [redacted] and driving us on to be one and indivisible, in despotical monarchy; or like the great nation they have grosly abused!

No nation ever treated another more nobly and generously than the French did us in our revolution. And, in return, no government ever treated another more cavalierly than ours has the French since Jay's treaty.—This is the opinion of nine tenths of the people. And if that cursed bone of contention which was crammed down our throats tail foremost was regorged, as I always said it must be, it would do more than all the *frigates* and *scrip armies*, dashing away in *addresses*, that America can produce, to appease the great nation. Can our *traitors*, *harpies* still think to fight against the eternal fixed principles of our rights, or laugh them out of our minds? Will they still make election a delusion, and the sovereignty and safety of the people an empty cask thrown over to amuse the invincible whale? Shall we all be like Connecticut, and suffer one order to lead us by a line and hook in our noses? What is become of Madison, Jefferson, Livingston, and all the old band of patriots? Are their noble souls confounded at a Cobbett, Fenno, and Russel; base British tools, bawling treason against government. But we will and shall teach them a new doctrine, and strike them dumb in proclaiming a more aggravating species of treason, that of *government against their constituents*, their creators, the *sovereign people!* And instead of dandling them on our backs, with bits in our mouths, like the old world, throw them under our feet. The security of the people is the *constitution*, printed, not on paper or parchment, but on every citizens mind, which may be hid for a time by gilding, but cannot be torn or obliterated. When we see the French depend on their arms more than their professed principles, to support their greatness, we will fall in with the traitors to make their littleness appear. But recognizing the shameful truths displayed by Talleyrand, the war hawks will be placed as a parapet by the lords of the soil driven to arms.

Cambridge, (Mass.) June 20.

INTERESTING EXTRACT,

From a letter from a member of Congress to his Constituents.

ALTHOUGH at the revolution of England, 1668, the power of granting money, the power of making laws, and the power of judging the non-observance of them, was fully vested in the Parliament, and the courts of law solemnly declared to be no parts of the executive power, yet such was the propensity and such the success of the executive in drawing all power to itself, that in a few years, the ministers of the crown have always commanded a majority of Parliament, by the influence of offices and money, or when they could no longer do so, have been obliged to resign their places to those who could; hence her enormous and ruinous expenditures, debts and taxation; hence so deplorable an increase of the vicious and the poor, as greatly to multiply crimes and punishments, and to found a calculation by every able men, that one person in seven, is compelled at some period of their lives to resort to the poor fund for their subsistence.

Our government, as far as the intention goes, is fashioned by that of England; it has the same relative departments, to each of these, the same relative powers are given, and many of those which have been most effective in giving irresistible influence to the executive in that country, are assigned to the executive here. Now as from like causes, like effects must follow, so whatever abuses of power may in gradual succession occur in our government, they must be nearly similar to the abuses which actually have occurred in that country.

Nor are we left altogether to conjectural events, arising out of a comparison of the general structure of the government of England with that of the United States; there are special facts in our own affairs, that evidently imply a tendency to similar abuses.

The public debt has been studiously augmented and funded according to the mystery and intricacy of English finances; we have been annually familiarised to the system of loans and funds; and we have a bank connected with government in its being and in its transactions. The nature of these institutions, and their political effects, already discernible in this country, and brought to full form and maturity in England, plainly prove their great fitness and agency in producing a dangerous preponderance of executive power; the executive is regularly supported by a party in both houses of Congress on every questionable case respecting its powers, or its projects for expence; lovers of order and friends of government, are appellations exclusively claimed by those who profess an attachment to the executive, and although the constitution has forbidden forever the requisition of religious test as a qualification for office, yet the doctrine is publicly avowed, that the executive ought to appoint no citizen to office, whatever his qualifications in other respects may be, without assurances of his adopting a certain political creed. In vain may it be said that many respectable and well meaning men are found in the executive party; the absence of bad motives may tend the more to betray their own judgment, and with it the liberty of themselves and their fellow citizens. The political liberty of a republic must be at an end, when the functions assigned to seperate departments of government are directed by the will of one.—More persons, merely for form's sake, are requsite to concur in an act of government, than in a simple monarchy; but the act itself originates in the determination of a single will. This state of things, in any circumstances, would constitute a species of despotism, and although such a government might be cautious not to betray its real character, by open and capricious acts of violence and severity, yet could it, in a thousand ways degrade or ruin an individual who offends it, and since, when it declines the terror of the sword, it has no option of the corruption of money, it never fails to impoverish and debase the mass of the nation by a system of taxation which must constantly increase in order to satisfy the demands of unremitted and increasing profusion. It is dangerous to place too much confidence in the former and letter of the *constitution*. On the supposition of an habitual concurrence of a majority of congress with the executive will, what constitutional limits can we assign to the powers of increasing taxes, duties and excises, of multiplying penal laws and augmenting their severity, of making treaties of commerce, offence or subsidy, of levying standing armies or of building navies, of declaring war, of making distant conquests and of maintaining distant dependencies? Yet these are the certain and efficient instruments to work the depression and misery of the mass of a nation, and the irresistible patronage and power of their executive.

FROM THE GAZETTE.

Messrs. M'Lean and Lang,

[*Concluded from our last.*]

Another instance of the *virtuous and praise worthy* conduct of this *illustrious legislator*, deserves to be recorded to his immortal infamy. The President, after having given to the House of Representatives all the Dispatches from the three Commissioners, and repeatedly declared the negociations to be ended, concludes one of his latest messages in words similar to these: "I will not send another Envoy to France, until I have satisfactory assurance that he will be received and treated as the Minister of an independent and sovereign nation." † The French it will be recollected, had dismissed two of our Envoys, after the most opprobrious treatment, had refused to hear our explanations, unless a large sum was given as the price of opening a negociation, and afterwars refused to treat, unless they could (in effect) chuse the minister on our part as well as their own; had threatned us with the fate of Venice, and demand from us an enormous and disgraceful tribute. In the face of all this, Mr. Livingston (in consequence it is presumed of a family consultation, for it was immediately after his return to Philadelphia) moved a resolution in the House, requesting the President to authorize Mr. Gerry to treat on the part of the United States. What I ask could have been the intention of this motion, but one of these two things; either to induce the House of Representatives to adopt a principle contrary to what had been declared by the Presi-

† I quote from memory, and may not have given the precise expression, but cannot be mistaken in the sentiment.

dent, and thus create hoſtility between two branches of the government; (or which is more probable) to ſhew to the French the ſtrength of their party in the Legiſlature of the Union.—in the laſt he has ſucceeded and himſelf and twenty-nine others ſtand recorded as the partizans of France, and the determined oppreſſors of the independence of America.

I ſhould not have waſted my time with ſuch a man as this, Meſſrs. Editors, did I not recollect that though his talents are ſo trifling as to render him contemptable even to his own party in Congreſs, to whom he has always acted merely as a cats paw—ſtill he has the capacity to do miſchief and ought to be expoſed.

An Enemy to Family Cabals.

NEW-LONDON, July, 11.

The Fourth of July, has been celebrated this ſeaſon with an unuſual degree of zeal, feſtivity, and union, in moſt of the principal towns of the United States.

In this city the day was particularly noticed. At 12 o'clock a federal ſalute was fired from the forts of the harbour. Capt. Auſtin's horſe, and capt. Smith's independent company performed a variety of evolutions and firings, the declaration of independence was read by an officer of the troop, and the ſoldiers and citizens retired to the different public houſes and paſſed the afternoon in friendly conviviality. The toaſts were patriotic and American—thoſe drank by the citizens and infantry at Belden's, are as follow, and with ſome variations, are the ſame with thoſe adopted by the other companies;

1. The Day. Our lives, our fortunes, and our ſacred honours, are pledged in defence of the day we celebrate.

2. The United States. May the ſpirit and unanimity diſplayed in the revolutionary war always animate the American people.

3. Public ſpirit. May it guide our executive, animate our councils, and inſpire the ſouls of the people.

5. The militia. May they combine the valour of the ſoldier with the virtues of the citizen.

6 The navy of the United States. May the national ſtandard soar like the eagle, until it has controuled the pilferers and ſucceſsfully aſſerted the freedom of the ſeas.

7. May navies and ſtanding armies, thoſe engines of oppreſſion, ſlavery, and plunder, ſhortly be known only in the page of hiſtory.

8. Agriculture, commerce, ſcience, and the mechanic arts.

9. Peace. Salutation to the mother of national felicity and union among free people.

10. Republican governments. May they be extended over the whole earth, free from corruption, national debt, and funding ſyſtems.

11. Millions for defence, and not a ſixpence for tribute.

12. Liberty. May no ſacrifice of blood and treaſure be eſteemed too dear to tranſmit the precious inheritence to poſterity.

13. The State of Connecticut. May ſhe with her ſiſter States hold ſacred her independence.

14. The heroes who died to ſupport the declaration of independence. May their memories never be diſhonoured by a ſurrender of the freedom purchaſed by their blood.

15. The gallant youth of America. May they diſdain to hold as tenants at will the independence inherited from their anceſtors.

16. The American fair. Beauty, virtue, and patriotiſm.

Volunteers.

1. George Waſhington.

2. May thoſe only who wiſh for a "war of extermination," experience its evils.

3. Elbridge Gerry. May his ſtay in France be crowned with ſucceſs, and be productive of a long and honourable peace.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

At a meeting of the officers of Cumberland county Brigade Militia on the 30th of June, at the Court-houſe, in the Borough of Carliſle, convened for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the Governor's Addreſs.

Major General Irvine was appointed Chairman, and Major Logue, Secretary.

On motion being made and ſeconded,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed, conſiſting of an officer from each regiment, to draft an anſwer to the ſaid addreſs.

Reſolved, That Colonel Mitchell, Colonel Luſk, Major Logue, Captain Shannon, and Capt. Carothers, be a committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

Whereupon the committee reported the following anſwer, which was adopted without a diſſenting voice, viz.

Reſolved, That we will at every hazard, defend the conſtitution, laws and government of our country; and that we will at all events, hand down to poſterity unſullied, that independence for which our Fathers, Brothers, and ſome of ourſelves have fought and bled.

As a mean to accompliſh this we promiſe to uſe every poſſible exertion to have the militia under our command, trained and ſpeedily equipped for ſervice, eſpecially our quota of the "Eighty thouſand," and ſuch volunteer corps as may be formed: and that we will march when called upon, or notified by authority to any point within the territory of the United States, that ſhall be invaded or attacked by an enemy, from whatever ſtate or nation they may come.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions be ſigned by the chirman and atteſted by the ſecretary—and that the brigade inſpector be requeſted to forward the ſame to the Governor, with aſſurances of the high confidence we entertain of his patriotiſm, zeal, and firmneſs in the cauſe of his country; and requeſt him (if he ſhall think proper) to repreſent to the Preſident of the United States our ſentiments and determination.

WILLIAM IRVINE, Chairman.

Atteſt. George Logue, Secr'y.

CONGRESS, JULY 11.

The houſe took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill authoriſing the Preſident to borrow money for the public ſervice. One of thoſe propoſed to ſtrike out the words which gave the Preſident the power to borrow ſuch a ſum of money as he ſhall judge neceſſary, and to limit the ſum to five millions of dollars. This amendment was concurred in, after a propoſition of Mr. Harper to amend it, by making it ſeven millions, inſtead of five, had been negatived. The ſecond amendment propoſed to ſtrike out a proviſion from the bill which ſtipulates that the government ſhall have liberty to redeem whatever money is borrowed within 15 years. The houſe diſagreed to the amendment, 19 votes being only in favour of it. The Senate afterwards informed the houſe that they inſiſted upon it, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The houſe next took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States. The principal of theſe amendments propoſed to ſtrike out in the deſcription of houſes propoſed to be taxed, thoſe words, "At more than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars and two tenths, for the purpoſe of inſerting four tenths; the effect of which would have been to have laid an equal tax of four tenths of one per cent. on all houſes under the value of one thouſand dollars, inſtead of having them in two claſſes (as in the bill) the loweſt paying two tenths, the higher three tenths of one per cent. and of lowering the rate on all houſes above the value of 3,000 dollars. This amendment was negatived, there being only 17 votes in favour of it. The other amendments were gone through, and the reſult ſent to the Senate.

A bill was received from the Senate to encourage the capture of the armed veſſels of France by the private armed veſſels of the United States, by allowing a bounty upon the veſſels taken, in proportion to the number of guns which they carry. Mr. Harriſon moved to poſtpone the conſideration of this bill until the next ſeſſion. This motion was negatived 38 to 31, and the bill was committed.

Mr. Harper called up the report on the ſubject of balances due from the debtor ſtates, the conſideration of which Mr. Allen moved to poſtpone till next ſeſſion of Congreſs. This motion, after ſome diſcuſſion, was negatived, 40 votes only for it. The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the ſubject. The report was agreed to, and a bill was reported in purſuance of it, which was committed.

The houſes reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate for altering the time of the next meeting of Congreſs; when Mr. Harper moved to ſtrike out the firſt Monday in November (the time fixed by this bill for the next meeting of Congreſs) for the purpoſe of inſerting the firſt Monday in October. This motion was warmly oppoſed; and Mr. Bayard, with a view to reject the bill, and of courſe leave the next meeting of Congreſs to take place on the conſtitutional day (the firſt Monday in December) moved that the committe riſe. The motion was carried, 44 votes being in favour of it, leave was refuſed to the committee to ſit again, and on the queſtion, "Shall this bill be read a third time?" it was negatived, there being only 21 votes for it. This bill falls of courſe.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a letter and ſtatement from the Treaſury Department, requiring a farther appropriation to defray the expence of the office of the naval department, and for other purpoſes, of 19,720 dollars. It was referred to the committee of ways and means to report by bill or otherwiſe.

The Preſident of the United States informed the houſe, that he had approved and ſigned an act for the farther protection of the commerce of the United States; an act for the valuation of houſes and lands and for the enumeration of ſlaves; and an act ſpecifying the time within which claims upon the treaſury of the United States may be preſented for allowance.

July 12.

The houſe of repreſentatives paſſed the bill making an appropriation for the additional expences of ſeveral loan officers for the year 1798; but as an appropriation of 16720 dollars was added to it for the navy department, additional contingent expences for the two houſes, &c. the title was altered ſo as to read, "An act making certain additional appropriations for the year 1798." The bill eſtabliſhing an office of accountant of the navy, and to alter and amend the act eſtabliſhing the office of purveyor of public ſupplies, was read the third time and paſſed; but ſeveral ſections being added to the bill, the title was altered to "An act to alter and amend the ſeveral acts for eſtabliſhing and regulating the treaſury, war and navy departments."

The houſe went through the bill reſpecting balances due from ſeveral ſtates to the United States, and after introducing ſeveral amendments into it, the bill was ordered to a third reading. One of the amendments was to give ſuch debtor ſtates as have no occaſion for fortifications, the choice of laying out the amount of debt aſſumed againſt them in the purchaſe of arms for the military of their ſtate, under the directions of the United States.

Mr. Sewall, from the committee appointed for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reported a bill making certain appropriations, and authoriſing the preſident of the United States to obtain a loan in anticipation of the direct tax. The appropriations propoſed are for the bounty, pay and other expences to be incurred under the act for augmenting the army, and for additional fortifications on the ſea coſt.

The bill was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Sewall alſo reported, to whom was referred the memorial of ſundry merchants in this city, complaining of the operation of the law ſuſpending the intercourſe betwixt the United States and France, on account of its requiring ſureties to the bond to be given by the owners of armed merchant veſſels, that they ſhall not be improperly employed, reported a bill to afford them relief, by making it neceſſary, inſtead of the ſureties, that the owner of the veſſel, ſhall add an oath to his bond.

The bill was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Smith wiſhed a committee to be appointed to enquire whether any, and what alterations are neceſſary in the ſtamp act. The ſame duty, he ſaid, is laid on bills of exchange, whether foreign or inland, and a doubt had ariſen whether all the copies of a ſet of foreign bills are to be ſtamped. If ſo, and that is the interpretation given to the law at the treaſury department, a foreign bill will pay three or four times as much as an inland bill, which never could be intended.

A committee was appointed 38 votes to 33, and before the houſe roſe a bill was reported, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Rutledge called for the order of the day on the bill from the Senate for encouraging the capture of French armed veſſels. A motion was made by Mr. Macon to poſtpone the conſideration of this bill till next ſeſſion, which was negatived 37 to 32. The uſual hour of adjournment being arrived, a motion for adjournment was made and carried.

In the courſe of the ſitting, a meſſage was received from the Preſident, informing the houſe, that he had approved and ſigned a bill for regulating the compenſation of certain officers employed in the collection of the Internal revenues, and for enforcing a ſettlement of their accounts, and a bill for organizing and eſtabliſhing a marine corps.

EXTRACT.

Mr. Curran in defence of the Liberty of the Preſs.

Having ſtated to you, gentlemen, the great and excluſive extent of your juriſdiction, I ſhall beg leave to ſuggeſt to you a diſtinction that will ſtrike you at firſt ſight; and that is the diſtinction between public animadverſions upon the characters of private individuals, and thoſe which are written upon meaſures of government, and the perſons who conduct them. The former may be called perſonal, and the latter political publication. No two things can be more different in their nature, nor in the point of view in which they are to be looked on by a Jury. The criminality of a mere perſonal libel conſiſt in this, that it tends to a breach of the peace; it tends to all the vindictive paroxyſms of exaſperated vanity, or to the deeper and more deadly vengeance of irritated pride.—The truth is, few men ſee at once that they cannot be hurt ſo much as they think by the mere battery of a newſpaper. They do not reflect that every character has a natural ſtation from which it cannot be effectually degraded, and beyond which it cannot be raiſed by the bawling of a new's hawker. If it is wantonly aſperſed, it is but for a ſeaſon, and that a ſhort one, and it emerges like the Moon from a paſſing cloud to whatever original

brightneſs it poſſeſſed. It is right, however, that the law and that you ſhould hold the ſtricteſt hand over this kind of public animadverſion, that forces humility and innocence from their retreat into the glare of public view; that wounds and terrifies: that deſtroys the cordiality and the peace of domeſtic life; and that without eradicating a ſingle vice, or a ſingle folly, plants a thouſand thorns in the human heart.

THE POLITICAL PARSON.

Occaſioned by a Clergyman's expreſſing his diſapprobation of the French republicanizing Italy.

FULL twenty years an honeſt man in black,
Wro h with the Pope, ſeven times a week did pray,
That this old *carlet w* —— might go to wreck,
And ſoundly for his pranks and miſchiefs pay:
In hopes the full aſſent of heaven to win,
He importun'd, "Bring down that man of ſin,
That antichriſt, who with a mitred crown
Exalts himſelf at home,
Where poor St Peter once did come,
With pilgrim's ſtaff, no ſhoes, and ſcar cloth gown—
That antichriſt, who keeps the keys of heaven,
Seated on mountains ſeven—
Avenge! Avenge! (he uttered with a grin)
All thoſe that ſuffered by the *Man of Sin.*"

Heaven heard at laſt the good man's conſtant prayer,
And bade the *ſans culottes* to Rome repair;
Thoſe bloody dogs whom parſons hate,
Yet ſeem to be commiſſioners of fate—
To do the very thing ſome people pray'd for,
And, but for them, might long enough have ſtay'd for.)
Down came the Pope, his mitre, crown, and all
Europe re-echoing to his fall!
No more he told indulgencies—no more
Aſſum'd heavens bolts—his reign was o'er—
He fled, a vagrant, from that ancient town
Where heroes, once, of high renown,
Kings, Emperors, Senates, ſent their legions forth,
Reduc'd the ſouth, ſubdued the north,
Through eaſtern worlds enforc'd their vaſt domain,
And weſtward—'till no world, but ocean did remain.

"Now (ſaid a deacon) prieſt, you have your wiſh!
"The *ſans culottes* of France, with fire and ſword,
"Have given his holineſs the pray'd for diſh,
"Exile, expreſſion—liberty reſtor'd.
"Lo! how your prayers are anſwered—heaven is good!
"The pope this moment wanders without food,
"Starving on ſome uncomfortable coaſt—
"While *Peter's keys* to better hands *thev* truſt,
"Who dare not ſell *heaven's rights* (the conquering hoſt)
"To whom was a ſtupendous taſk aſſign'd,
"And, by dethroning kings, regenerate mankind."

The prieſt replied—"Deacon, you're mad, I fear,
Theſe infidels of France were never meant
Pope's to dethrone—the matter, then, is clear
This cannot be the final, grand event,
The which our order pray'd for many a year:
This prieſt, call'd Pope, ſins-man, or ſcarlet w——,
We, clergy, muſt reſtore him to his power,
And pray againſt the French—I ſay no more;
For, though the Pope of Rome might be a beaſt,
I'd have them know,
(This Gallic crew)
That none but prieſts ſhall maul a brother prieſt."

THE TIME PIECE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

General Waſhington attended at the laſt celebration of the 4th of July at Alexandria, in full uniform. ſays the paper of that city. We ſuppoſe from this that he has accepted the appointment of Commander in Chief. He retired from *civil* life on account of his years, and to ſeek the repoſe which age requires. If this was a good reaſon a year ago, is it now better, when called to a *military* employment? If, however, he thinks, with his friends, that his name will be worth to the country an army of one hundred thouſand men his having changed his reſolution to retire from public affairs is certainly patriotic.

At the celebration of the fourth of July in Alexandria the opportunity was taken *when General Waſhingtops' back was turned* to drink. "May the Preſident of merica know his *prerogatives* and freemen their *privileges.*" This is pretty language with a witneſs. *Prerogatives!* of a public ſervant; rather ſay DUTIES. *Privileges* of free men!—in the American vocabulary they have hitherto been termed RIGHTS.

The following, is the ſection of the conſtitution which relates to the liberty of the Preſs.

TEXT.

Congreſs ſhall make *no* law reſpecting an eſtabliſhment of religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, *or abridging the freedom of ſpeech or of the preſs*, or the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble and petition the government for a redreſs of grievances.

One of the moſt arbitrary dominators of France, when reminded of the cenſure of the people, uſed to ſay "*qu'ils me laiſſent faire, je les laiſſerai bien dire.*" [Provided they ſuffer me to act, I give them full liberty to ſpeak.]

The New-York Gazette ſpeaks of a *new* coalition againſt France, and as a proof of the fact, holds up to view the broken limbs of the *old*, viz. Auſtria, Pruſſia, Ruſſia and England.

Some people ſpeak with great confidence of a coalition of kings—do they forget that there exiſts a coalition far more formidable of Republics, France, Batavia, Helvetia, Ciſalpine, Liguira and Rome, confederated? The kings of Spain and Sardinia ſide with the coalition of Republics, alias the coalition of victory.

It was ſaid yeſterday, we do not know on what authority, that Mr. Gerry had been formerly acknowledged by the French as the accredited miniſter of the United States.

When Ephrim joined himſelf to idols, God ſaid let them alone.

When heaven means to deſtroy a nation for their crimes, he blinds their eyes and takes away their underſtandings.

Let merica learn wiſdom by Britiſh folly, leaſt like her after abuſing the French legiſlators, ſhe finds the Terrible Republic, wicked as ſhe may be the inſtrument in the hands of the only ruler of princes, like the ancient Aſſyrian the rod of his power, and the ſtaff in their hand of his indignation.

Attend to this AMERICANS.

It is computed the avarice of Britain has within this laſt century murdered between 16 and 20 millions of innocent inhabitants, on the plains of Indoſtan: three millions of African's in the Weſt India Iſlands; as many in the 11 wars, previous to the two laſt in Europe, of her own inhabitants, including the ſubjects of the nations, with whom ſhe has been contending. She has extirpated and brutalized the ſavages of America by the ſword the ſmall pox and brandy and to compleat the climax of her political tranſgreſſions has plunged the dagger into the breaſts of her own children, in the late war with America, and is at this moment after ruining the Emperor, the King of Spain the ſtadtholder, the King of Pruſſia, Saidinia, the Pope, the Queen of Portugal, the talian Princes, the Electors of Treves, Cologn, Triers, and their Princes innumerable by her political intriegues involving the United States in the deſtiny which awaits her.

When the Romans loſt their liberties and became ſubject to the will of a perpetual dictator, the hiſtorian of thoſe times relates, that juſtice was publicly ſold in their tribunals, and their annals diſgraced by treacherous friendſhips, horrid proſcriptions, falſe accuſations, and the deſtruction of the innocent. When they were free they were juſt, open, ingenious, free from the little arts of deceit; the ſtrength of every natural tye was ſtrengthened, but when debaſed by the ſoul debaſing ſpirit of dependency, and a ſyſtem of terror, they became daſterly baſe, cowardly and an eaſy prey to every invader. The orators, poets and hiſtorians, proſtituted their talents in calumniating the patriots, gloſſing the vices and adulating the oppreſſions of even a Nero and Caligula. Public virtue once the main pillar of their ſtrength was held the greateſt crime among them, and to oppoſe the torrent of their vices was to become the victim of their vengeance.

An article under the head of Baſle of the 16th Floreal, mentions that war is carried on againſt the little Cantons with the greateſt activity; it is the inhabitants themſelves who have commenced hoſtilities, in marching great numbers againſt the city of Lucerne, where they have conducted themſelves very badly; they have pillaged many houſes, pulled out the Helveric cockade and ill treated all thoſe of the inhabitants who had given their aſſent to the new conſtitution. If they had not recieved an account of the marching of the French troops againſt Lucerne, they would have committed other exceſſes; but ſome of thoſe who had been informed, went off with their attendents, carrying with them many cannon, much ammunition and grain. Some hours after their departure the French arrived at Lucerne.

What kind of patriotiſm that is which introduces blaſphemy into a public toaſt drank by the partizans of Mr. Avery, may account for the inflammatory principles and intemperate zeal, of that time ſerving apoſtate, and invites the attention of the attorney general. We recommend to his peruſal the fable of the horſe and the dog. When the wiffit barks the horſe lifts his tail and leaves him to enjoy the atmoſphere congenial to his nature.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States of America.
To all whom it may concern.

THE Citizen Joſeph Philippe Letombe, having heretofore produced to the Preſident of the United States, his commiſſion as Counſul General of the French Republic within the United States of merica, and another commiſſion as Conſul of the French Republic at Philadelphia; and in like manner the Citizen Rozier having produced his commiſſion as Vice-Conſul of the French Republic at New-York; and the Citizen Arcambal having produced his commiſſion as Vice Conſul of the French Republic at Newport; and the Citizen Theodore Charles Mozard having produced his commiſſion as Conſul of the French Republic within the the States of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland; and the Preſident of the United States having thereupon granted an exequatur to each of the French citizens above named, recognizing them in their reſpective Conſular offices abovementioned, and declaring them reſpectively free to exerciſe and enjoy ſuch functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to a Conſul General, Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls of the French Republic, by the treaties, convention and laws in that caſe made and provided: And the Congreſs of the United States, by their Act paſſed the ſeventh day of July, 1798, having declared, "That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the ſtipulations of the treaties, and of "the Conſular convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the "ſame ſhall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United "States;" and by a former act paſſed the thirteenth day of June, 1798, the Congreſs of the U. S. having "ſuſpended the commercial intercourſe between the U. "S. and France and the dependencies thereof;" which commercial intercourſe was the direct and chief object of the Conſular eſtabliſhments: And whereas actual hoſtilities have long been practiſed on the commerce of the United States by the cruizers of the French Republic under the orders of its government, which orders that government refuſes to revoke or relax: And hence it has become improper any longer to allow the Conſul-General, Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls of the French Republic, above named, or any other of its Conſular perſons or agents heretofore admitted in theſe United States any longer to exerciſe their Conſular functions: Theſe are therefore to declare, that I do no longer recognize the ſaid citizen Letombe as Conſul-General or Conſul, nor the ſaid citizens Rozier and Arcambal as Vice-Conſuls, nor the ſaid citizen Mozard as Conſul, of the French Republic, in any part of theſe United States, nor permit them or any other Conſular perſons or agents of the French Republic, heretofore admitted in the United States, to exerciſe their functions as ſuch: And I do hereby wholly revoke the exequaturs heretofore given to them reſpectively, and do declare them abſolutely null and void from this day forward.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the (L. S.) Seal of the United States of America to be hereto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia this Thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the Said States the Twenty-third.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

MARINE REGISTER.

ARRIVED.		Days.
Ship Rachel, Robinſon,	Charleſton	8
Diana, White,	Bourdeaux	49
Brig Neptune, Luby,	Malaga	54
Betſey, Colvert,	Norfolk	4
Neutrality, Cunningham,	Jamaica	36
——, Bolding,	St. John's N. B.	10
Swallow, Twole,	Martinique	26
Schr. Rainbow, Allen,	Martha Bræ (Jam.)	35
Diſpatch, Watſon,	Aux Cayes,	18

C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures all ſorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the neweſt and moſt approved methods, at the moſt reduced prices.
July, 11, 1798. tf.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Crane wharf, A Compleat well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a moſt excellent ſtand for mercantile buſineſs. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine ſtreet, the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or at No. 4 Ferry ſtreet.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the eſtate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceaſed.

The ſubſcriber earneſtly ſolicites all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands to preſent their account for ſettlement.
July 4th, 1798. tf.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.
December 11. tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnerſhip of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was diſſolved, on the 13th inſt. by mutual conſent; all perſons indebted to them, for ſubſcriptions to the Time Piece, are requeſted to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authoriſed to collect the ſame; and thoſe indebted for Advertiſements or Handbills will pleaſe diſcharge their accounts at the office of the ſubſcriber. If there are any demands againſt the late firm, it is requeſted the accounts will be immediately preſented, and they will be paid on ſight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January 1 NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For urther particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpectable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, put addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING,

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copper plate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva. Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made facifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.

Sept 15. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia —

"On his arrival in England, Sir. Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openneſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.